KHANMURZIN, I.I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Wiring of ~~holes~~ wells under conditions complicated by the catching of a drilling instrument." Mos, 1958 , 16 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Petroleum) 130 copies. List of author's works at end of text (11 titles) (KL, 50-58, 126)

KHANMURZIN, I.I.

GEYMAN, M.A.; KHANMURZIN, I.I.

Natural surface-active reagents for drilling fluids. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:6-7 '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

AUTHORS: Geyman, M.A. and Khanmurzin, I.I. 132-58-7-4/13

TITLE: Elimination of Difficulties in Exploratory Hole Drilling (Bor'ba s oslozhneniyami pri burenii razvedochnykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1958, Nr 7, pp 17-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe different methods for an improvement of the drilling fluids used in bore holes under various geological conditions. Though many are already known, new complications arise for which a solution needs to be found. The use of aerated drilling fluid to obtain a lighter flushing fluid does not give good results, because the fluid is very unstable. Ligher fluids must have a high viscosity and necessary cementing qualities to reinforce the walls of the bore hole. Such fluids can be obtained from the clay of any given quality with normal sand content by addition of a chemical detergent "DS" ("Detergent Sovietskiy"). This detergent is composed of salts of aromatic sulfo acids obtained from oil, coal and shist distillates. The authors describe experiments made with such solutions. The drilling solution in this case is a whole string of tiny bulbs of air possessing huge cohesive force with the rock. It helps clean and remove the slime from the hole, it keeps the water from escaping into the layer, it regulates the circulation of the fluid in the hole and preserves the walls. Exper-

Card 1/3

ience in this field has also shown that the addition of coal-alkali or peat-alkali reagents to the drilling fluid assures good filtration results. This fluid is inactive when there is a contact with waters below the petroleum layer or in the passage of the drill through sulfatic rocks, or when salt penetrates the solution. In this case, the authors recommend the use of a drilling solution with an addition of KMTs-Karboksimetiltsellyuloz (CMC-Carboximetilcellulose), or the combination of KMts and starch. The authors conducted extensive research to produce new kinks of reagents for the chemical processing of the new drilling fluids and for the stabilization of natural carbonic, carbon-argillaceous, argillaceous and other suspensions. It was found that wild chestnuts and acorns gave the best results. Chestnuts are a natural compound of protein-starch-tannide with a significant content of saponins, while acorns are composed of a starch-protein compound with the addition of oleic acid and a surface-active organic compound (formula $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$) which contributes to colloidization and gelatination of the drilling fluid, because the sodium nitrate of the oelic acid is a good disperser and emulsifier. To obtain a reagent from these glands, they are ground to powder

Elimination of Difficulties in Exploratory Hole Drilling 132-58-7-4/13

and mixed with a slightly alkaline solution of various de-degrees of concentration. The authors present tables which illustrate the results obtained with these fluids. There are 5 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti AN SSSR (Petroleum Institute of the AS USSR)

1. Drilling fluids--Materials 2. Drilling fluids--Performance
3. Drilling fluids--Properties

Card 3/3

GEYMAN, M.A.; KHANMURZIN, I.I.; FRIDMAN, R.A.

Controlling structural and mechanical properties of drilling muds.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 no.2:16-21 F '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

KHANMURZIN, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effective method for preventing pipes from being in oil wells. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.8:28-29 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

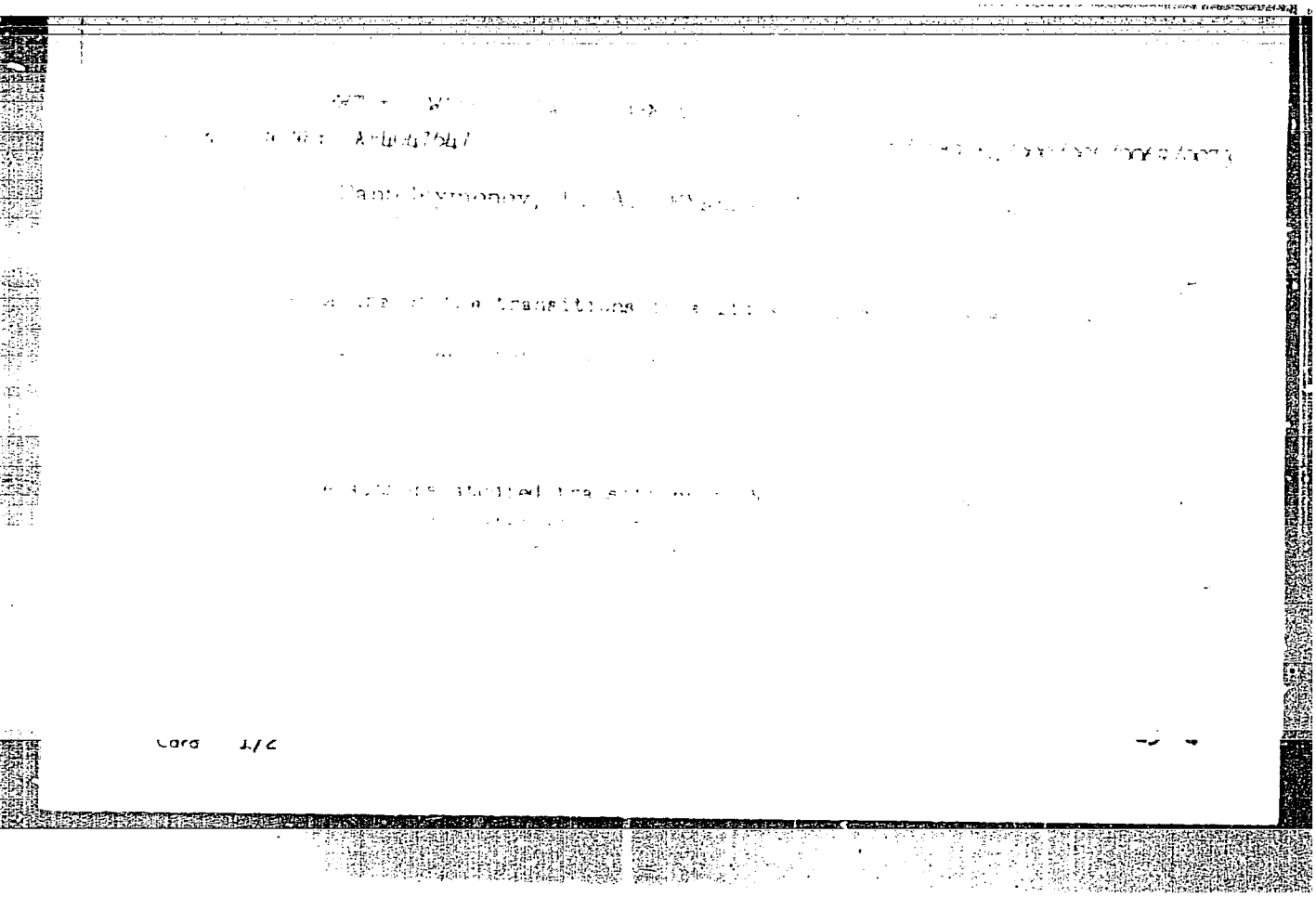
(Oil fields--Safety measures)

KHANMURZIN, I. I.

Drilling in the lower horizons of the earth's crust. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.6:60-63 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot i AN SSSR.

(Boring)



Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721730008-3"

[redacted]

[redacted] on Ni_5Sb_2. Ni_5Sb_2 corresponds to a [redacted]

[redacted] figures.

[redacted] Moskovskiy universitet (Moscow Univers[redacted])

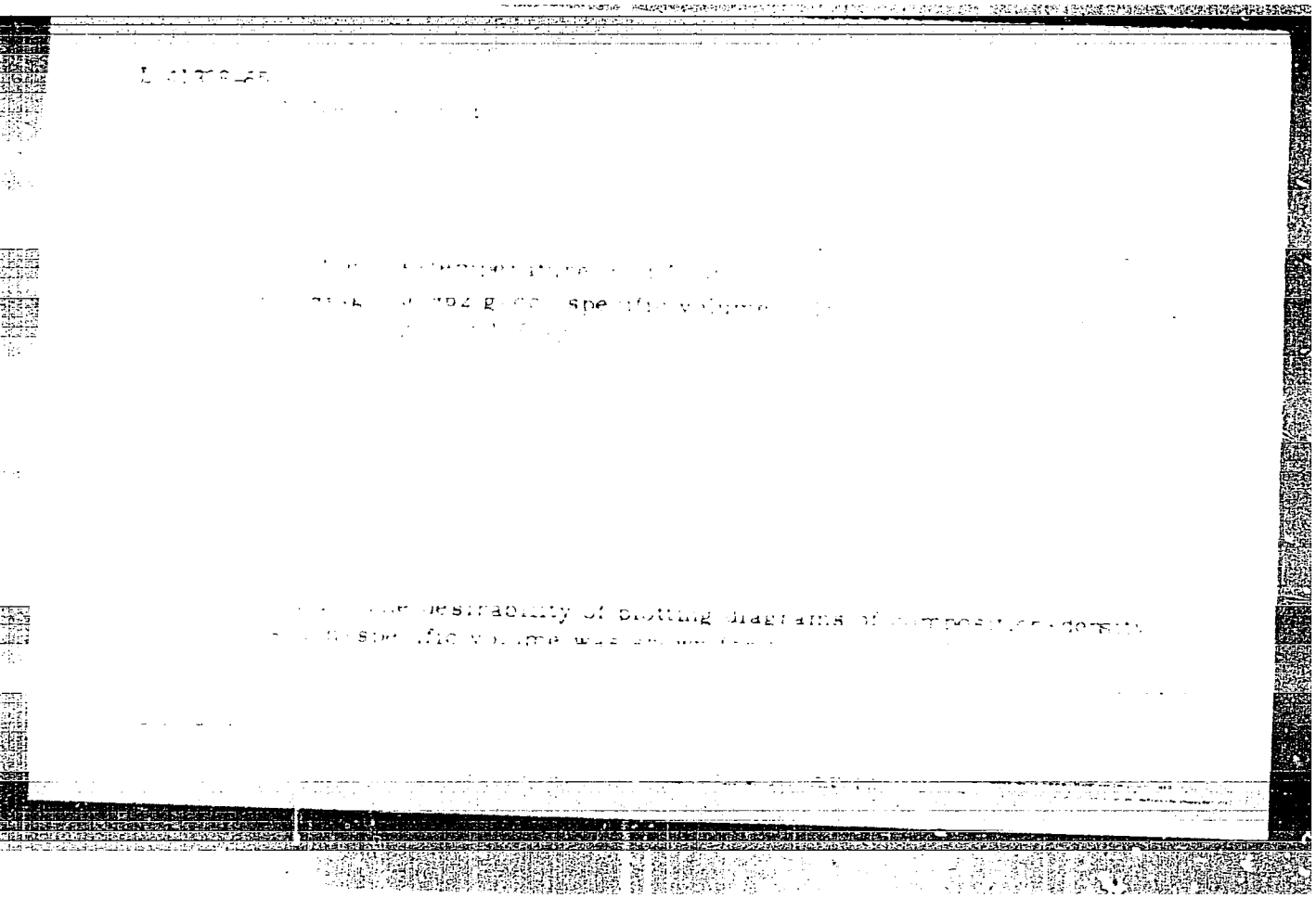
PANTELEYMONOV, L.A.; KHANNA, Aziz Yu.; [illegible], I.G.; BAGDASAR'YAN, A.Kh.

Nature of transformations taking place in solid solutions of the MgSn system. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.2,Khim. 19 no.4:49-50 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

ACCESSION NR: AP5000499 S/0078/64/009/012/2749/2753

... total of 30 melts with various contents of Pd and Al were prepared ...



L 41318-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000499

[illegible] use diagram in the case where the [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: None

[illegible] 02Mar63 ENCL 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

PANTELEYMONOV, L.A.; KHANNA, Aziz Yu.; SOKOLOVA, I.G.

Pd_2Al - Cu system. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.12:2743-2748 D '64.

Nature of transformations in the region of the solid solution based on the PdAl chemical compound. Ibid.:2749-2753

(MIRA 18:2)

HUNGARY

KHANNA, P., N.; University of Veterinary Sciences, Department of Epizootiology (chairman: MESZAROS, J.) (Allatorvostudomanyi Egyetem, Jarvanytani Tanszek), Budapest.

"Occurrence of Avian Adenoviruses in Hungary."

Budapest, Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XVI, No 3, 1966, pages 351-356.

Abstract: [English article, author's English summary modified] Out of a total of 430 samples from chickens, mostly fecal samples, 147 agents were isolated in chicken kidney cell cultures. All of the isolates were resistant to chloroform and 128 of them, together with the foreign strains CELO, EV-89 and GAL, could be classified into one of six antigenic groups. The growth of all of these strains was inhibited by IDUR proving that they contain DNA. On the basis of these results, the strains are considered to belong to the adenovirus group. All 29 references are Western. [Manuscript received 29 Mar 66.]

1/1

Tanning sole leather with synthetic tanning materials. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 3 no.2:21-22 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Tanning)

SOV/92-58-1-4/22

AUTHOR: Khannanov, R. N., Senior Engineer

TITLE: Natural Saline Solution Used as Washing Fluid in Drilling Salt Deposits (Primeneniye yestestvennogo rassola v kachestve promyvochnoy zhidkosti pri burenii v plastakh soli)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 5-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that drilling conditions in the Kungur stage saline deposits make the job of the Aktyubnefterazvedka trust drilling team very complicated and difficult. Chemical treatment of the drilling mud under these conditions becomes unavoidable and makes the maintenance of the accelerated drilling rate impossible. Therefore, in May 1956 the drilling team, headed by the foreman M. K. Potapenko, decided to perforate the Kungur stage saline deposits using a fluid with a salt content of 20 Baume degrees. The interval between 400 and 2200 meters was drilled with the aid of natural saline solution. When salt deposits were

Card 1/ 2

drilled, fresh water was pumped in and mixed with salt, and the resulting natural saline solution was used instead of drilling mud. To ensure drilling efficiency, this fluid must meet the following specifications: specific gravity - 1.4, viscosity 23-25 seconds (according to SVP-5), sand content 1.2%, and salt content at least 20 Baume degrees. The article contains a table listing the drilling conditions under which different stratigraphic horizons were drilled with three-cone turbo-bits, using the ordinary drilling mud and using the natural saline solution. It is evident that use of natural saline solution accelerates the drilling rate and saves a considerable quantity of chemical reagents and drilling fluid. Still better results may be obtained in drilling the Kungur stage saline deposits by using the 6 5/8 in. drilling tolls which have not yet been received by the Aktyubnefterazveda trust.

ASSOCIATION: Trest Aktyubnefterazvedka (Aktyubnefterazvedka trust)

1. Drilling fluids—Performance 2. Drilling fluids—Preparation
3. Salts—Applications

Card 2/2

26184
S/081/61/000/012/008/028
B117/B203

5.3610

AUTHORS: Khannanov, T. M., Kozlov, L. M., Burmistrov, V. I.

TITLE: Production of nitro-olefins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1961, 197, abstract 12Ж87 (12Zh87). ("Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta", no. 26, 1959, 59-62)

TEXT: The authors studied the dehydration of nitro-alcohols (I) with formation of nitro-olefins. They found that primary (I) are more easily dehydrated than secondary ones. With increasing number of C atoms in the (I) molecule, dehydration is rendered difficult, and the yield in nitro-olefins reduced. A mixture of 1 mole of (I) and 1 mole of phthalic anhydride (may be used repeatedly) is heated in a low vacuum (80-30 mm Hg) at 140°-150°C, and subsequently at 175°-180°C, with simultaneous expulsion of the nitro-olefin by water. In a continuous process, (I) is added in portions during dehydration. The following nitro-olefins were obtained (substance, boiling point in °C/mm, $n^{20}D$): nitro-ethylene, 38-39/80, 1-nitro-propylene-1, 54/28, 1.4559; 2-nitro-propylene, 58/90, 1.4506; 2-nitro-

Card 1/2

30127
S/194/61/000/007/044/079
D201/D305

11,1260 (also 3319)

AUTHORS: Kozlov, L.M., Burminstrov, V.I. and Khannanov, T.M.

TITLE: The effect of ultrasound on nitro-paraffin-carbonyl condensation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1961, 12, abstract 7 E70 (Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1959, no. 26, 63-66)

TEXT: The effect has been investigated of ultrasound on the condensation reaction of nitro-paraffins with ketones with aldehydes. The mixture in a flat-bottomed beaker was subjected to ultrasonic waves at a frequency of 21.3 kc/s and US intensity 6 W/cm^2. The experiments were carried out with binary mixtures of nitromethane with cyclohexane, acetone and acetaldehyde and 2-nitro propane with cyclohexane. It has been established that the US increases considerably the speed of condensation reaction of aldehydes and ketones with nitroparaffins in the presence of small quantities of bases.

Card 1/2

30127
S/194/61/000/007/044/079
D201/D305

The effect of ultrasound...

No spontaneous reaction of condensation occurs with the US effect. Mixtures of nitro-paraffins and ketones and aldehydes have the output of nitro-alcohols increased when subjected to US. 7 references.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KOZLOV, L.M.; KHANNANOV, T.M.; ABRAMOVICH, L.K.

Synthesis of monosubstituted 2-nitroalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol. Trudy KKHTI no.30:92-95 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

KOZLOV, L.M.; KHANNANOV, T.M.; SAFIN, R.R.; LEYTMAN, L.D.; FATKHUTDINOVA, Sh.G.

Plasticization of rubber compounds with nitroparaffins and their derivatives. Trudy KKHTI no.30:101-108 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041681 S/0153/64/007/002/0237/0239

AUTHOR: Khannanov, T. M.; Yakomazova, G. K.

TITLE: Synthesis of 1,3-dinitroalkanes by addition of nitroparaffins to 1-nitroolefins

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 7, no. 2, 1964, 237-239

TOPIC TAGS: dinitroalkane, synthesis, addition reaction, sodium methylate catalyst, nitroparaffin addition reaction, nitroolefin addition reaction, dinitromethylpropane, dinitromethylbutane, dinitropropylpropane, dinitroisobutylpropane, dinitroisobutylbutane, dinitroisobutylmethylbutane

ABSTRACT: The addition reaction between C_1-C_3 nitroparaffins and 1-nitroolefins to form 1,3-dinitroalkanes was investigated. Secondary and tertiary amines were found to be ineffective catalysts; sodium methylate in absolute methanol was used at -2 to 0C. Reactions were run between nitromethane, nitroethane or 2-nitropropane and 1-nitropropylene, 1-nitroamylene and 1-nitromethylamylene. The

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041681

yield of the 1,3-dinitro compounds increased as the length of the alkyl radical of the nitroolefin increased. The reactivity of the nitroparaffin in this addition reaction decreased as the length of the nitroalkane increased. The following compounds, not described in the literature, were synthesized and characterized: 1,3-dinitro-2-methylpropane, 1,3-dinitro-2-methylbutane, 1,3-dinitro-2-propyl-propane, 1,3-dinitro-2-isobutylpropane, 1,3-dinitro-2-isobutylbutane, and 1,3-dinitro-2-isobutyl-3-methylbutane. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii nefti i gaza, Kazanskii khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Department of Petroleum and Gas Technology, Kazansk Chemical Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Oct62 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KHANNANOV, T.M.; YAKOMAZOVA, G.K.

Synthesis of 1,3-dinitroalkanes by the addition of nitroparaffins to 1-nitroolefins. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 7 no.2: 237-239 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova, kafedra tekhnologii nefti i gaza.

L 8248-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP5026530 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0070/0070

AUTHORS: Golovanenko, B. I.; Levchuk, V. S.; Liakumovich, A. G.; Simanov, V. A.; Tevelenok, L. Ya.; Khamanov, T. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining synthetic rubber. Class 39, No. 175228 [announced by Scientific Research Institute for Petrochemical Products (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh proizvodstv)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretemiy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 70

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, synthetic rubber, butadiene, methylstyrene, dualin peroxide, copolymer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic rubber by copolymerization of butadiene with α-methylstyrene in an aqueous emulsion at low temperatures in the presence of known emulsifiers, buffers, regulators, stabilizers, and peroxide initiators. To increase the variety of peroxide initiators, decalin peroxide is used as initiator. The decalin peroxide is used in the form of oxidation products of decalincarydecalin containing 33% decalin peroxide.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug64

Card 1/1 pu

UDC: 678.762.2-134.622

KHANNANOVA, F.K.

Chronaxy in brain concussion. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.10:68-70 O '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry nervykh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.I. Gabrielyan) Samarkandskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskoto instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

(CHRONAXIA) (BRAIN--CONCUSSION)

KOZLOV, L.M.; BURMISTROV, V.I.; KHANNANOVA, M.N.

Nitroalkyd resins. Report No.5: Synthesis of nitroalkyd resins based on phthalic and 3-nitrophthalic acids. Trudy KKHTI no.30: 155-160 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

KOZLOV, L.M.; BURMISTROV, V.I.; KHANNANOVA, M.N.; ABRAMOVICH, L.K.; SHARNINA, A.P.; BOGDANOV, B.L.

Nitroalkyd resins. Report No.6: Condensation polymerization of nitrodiols and nitrotriols with oxalic, malonic, and succinic acids. Trudy KKHTI no.30:161-169 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

USSR/Biology - Physiology FD-2276

Card 1/1 Pub 33-7/18

Author : Khanne, N.; Krostev, K.; and Iliyev, I.

Title : Towards the physiology of the inhibitive process

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 40, 579-581, Sep-Oct 1954

Abstract : In order to determine physiological effects of the "false start" on athletes engaged in competitive sports, investigated changes in pulse rate and respiration (ventilation, gas exchange) resulting from above-mentioned situation under controlled laboratory conditions. Tables. One reference. (USSR, 1947).

Institution: Central Scientific-Research Institute of Physical Culture, Sofiya

Submitted : June 19, 1954

KHANNE, N.; KRYSTEV, K.; ILIYEV, I.

Physiology of starting conditions. Teor. i prak. fizkul' 18 no.7:540-546 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury, Sofiya.
(ATHLETICS, physiology,
cyclist's pulse & metab, during starting of competition)
(PULSE,
in cyclist during start of competition)
(METABOLISM,
in cyclist during start of competition)

SEMINSKIY, V.K.; KHANOKH, P.M.; BORODIN, I.V.

Pneumatic clamping device for mechanical vises. Stan.i instr. 32 no.7:37 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Vises)

PODOL'SKIY, Ye.A., inzh.; KHANOKH, P.M., inzh.

Device for pressure testing. Stroi. i dor. mash. 8 no.2:32-33 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Oil hydraulic machinery--Testing)

S/032/62/028/004/009/026
B101/B138

18000

AUTHORS: Yelin, R. M., Khanonkin, A. A., and Kharin, G. G.

TITLE: Ultrasonic inspection of welds by a parallel two-probe detector

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 4, 1962, 464-465

TEXT: Fabricated hull sections composed of 7 - 15 mm steel plates were tested with a УЗД-7Н (UZD-7N) double-probe flaw detector and the results were compared with those of x-ray and gamma ray detectors. The double-probe flaw detector proved less sensitive than a one-probe unit owing to interference effects and energy losses. Nevertheless it can be used for welding inspections if the "noise cut-out" 1 "amplification" settings are used. Its sensitivity is then 3% plate thickness, which is midway between the x-ray and gamma-ray values. The advantage of the double-probe flaw detector is that the acoustic contact of the probes can be checked continuously and that oscillograms can be deciphered more easily than those of the one-probe unit. It is recommended for testing thin butt welds, where

Card 1/2

automated inspection is difficult. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy sudoremontnyy zavod (Odessa Ship Repair Shop)

Card 2/2

KHANONKIND, M.A.

Dependence of shock effect on atomic weights in radioactive nuclear decay. Radiokhimiia 7 no.4:498-502 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

KHANOV, A

KHANOV, A., AND B. MUSSELIUS.

Organizatsiia i boevoe primenenie morskoi aviatsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo, Otdel voen. lit-ry, 1929. 111 p., illus. (Biblioteka voen-no-morskogo komandira)

Bibliography: p. 4.

Title tr.: The organization and tactical employment of naval aviation.

VG90.K48

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

KHANOV, A. I.

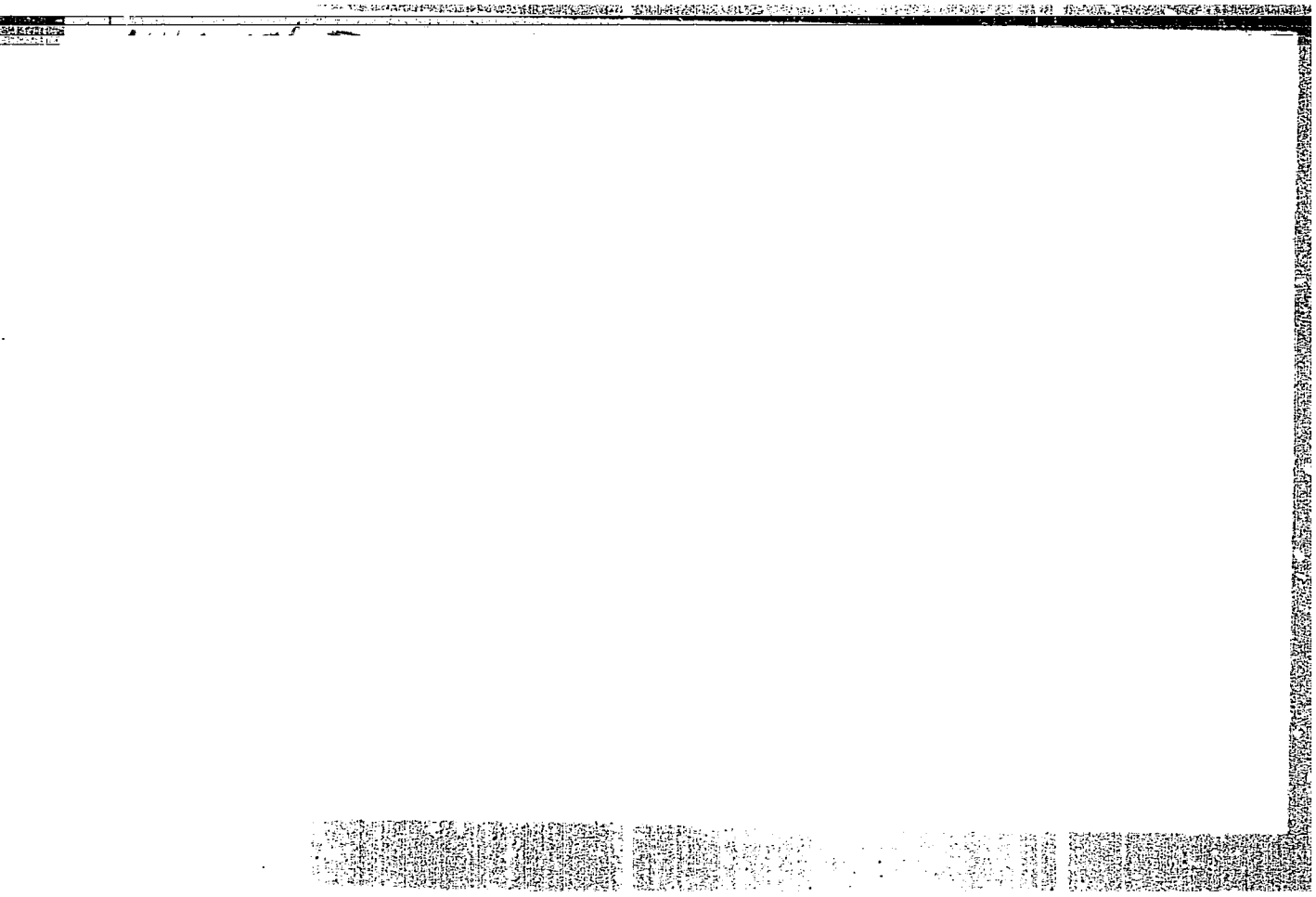
Tablitsa rasstoianii v kilometrakh mezhdu aeroportami, aerodromami i posadochnymi ploshchadkami vozdushnoi linii Leningrad-Moskva. [The table showing the distances in kilometres between airpots, airfields and landing strips of the Leningrad-Moscow line]. (Grazhdanskaia aviatsiia, 1932, no. 11-12, p. 21).

DLC: TL504.G7

Vozdushnye puti po severnomu i vostochnomu poberezh'iam SSSR. [Aerial routes along the Northern and Eastern coasts of U.S.S.R.]. (Sovetskaia Aziia, 1930, no. 3-4, p. 129-140, sketches).

DLC: HS.S4 Slav.

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.



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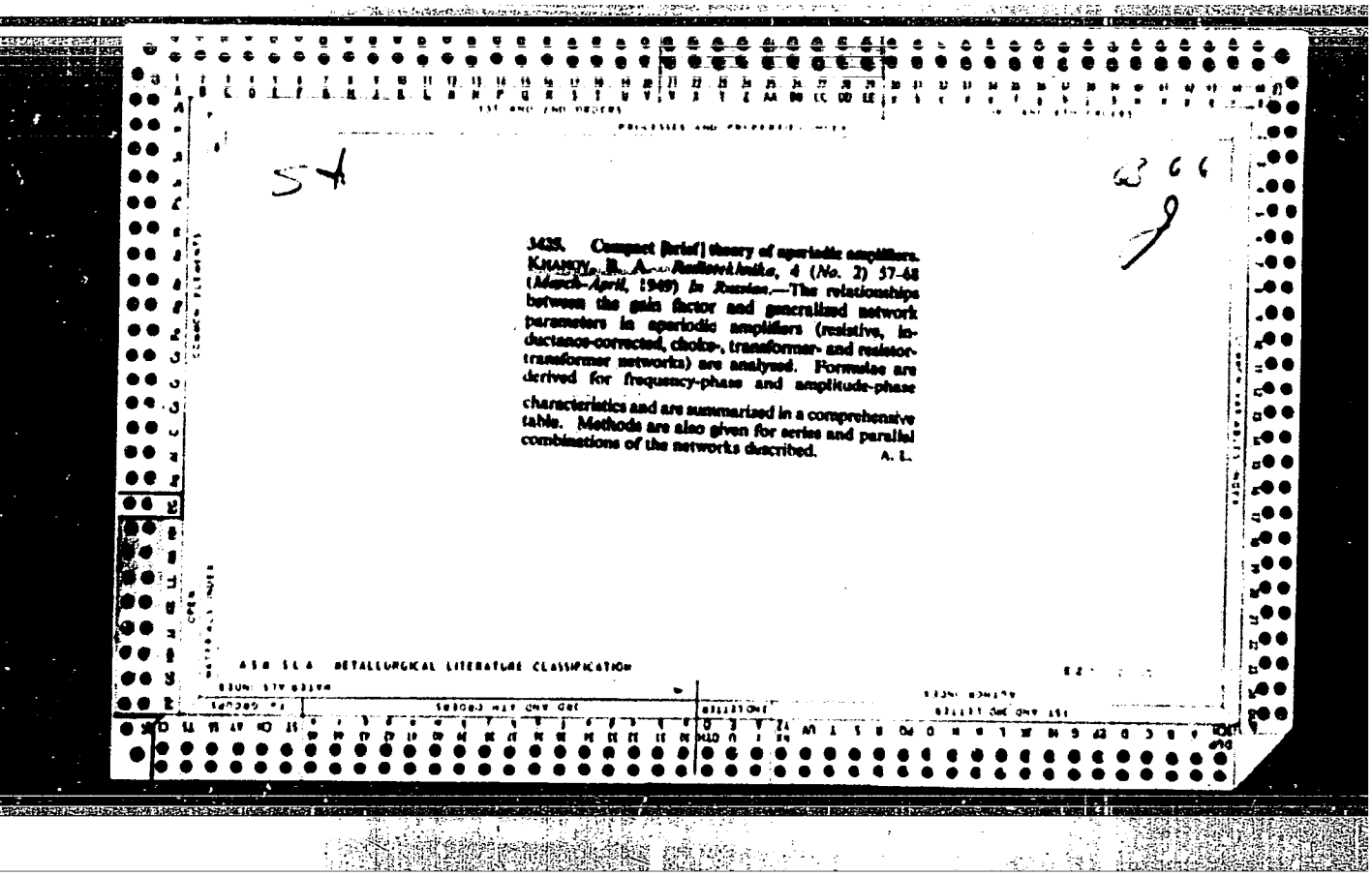

3435. Compact [brief] theory of aperiodic amplifiers. KHAIKIN, B. A. *Radiotekhnika*, 4 (*No.* 2) 57-68 (*March-April*, 1949) *In Russian.*—The relationships between the gain factor and generalized network parameters in aperiodic amplifiers (resistive, inductance-corrected, choke-, transformer- and resistor-transformer networks) are analysed. Formulas are derived for frequency-phase and amplitude-phase characteristics and are summarized in a comprehensive table. Methods are also given for series and parallel combinations of the networks described. A. L.

A S M S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AID P - 1607

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 16/27

Author : Khanov, B. A., Eng., Moscow

Title : Graphical calculation of complex resistances

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 3, 72-73, Mr 1955

Abstract : The author introduces a graphical method which he calls "the method of five perpendiculars", and which be claims is much simpler than the analytical method.

Institution: None

Submitted : O 23, 1954

AID P - 3441

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 8/32

Author : Khanov, B. A., Eng.

Title : Maximum value of the efficiency of quadripoles

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 10, 34-35, O 1955

Abstract : Proceeding from the general equations of the quadripole, the author demonstrates that the efficiency is expressed by a formula which in the complex plane of the load impedance corresponds to the equation of a family of circumferences including the efficiency as a parameter. The centers of the family of circumferences η lie on a straight line parallel to the axe of resistances. The author finds the formula for η_{max}. Two Soviet references (1949, 1952).

Institution : Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Communications

Submitted : Ja 17, 1953

KHANOV, B.A., inzh.

Reactance effect factor of a four-terminal network. Elektrichestvo no.1:57-58 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva svyazi.
(Electric networks)

KHANOV, B. A.

Я. И. Хургин

Ширина спектральных линий [illegible] автоколебаний

В. Я. Горшков

О [illegible] движения в [illegible] гидродинамике и в магнитной гидродинамике

10 июня
(с 18 до 22 часов)

Г. М. Уткин

Полигармонические режимы в многоконтурных автоколебательных системах и генераторах повышенной стабильности частоты.

Г. Ш. Кеванишвили

К теории устойчивости автоколебаний.

М. Е. Герценштейн,
В. Е. [illegible]

Фазовые соотношения в одноконтурном параметрическом усилителе

В. П. [illegible]

О свободных колебаниях в нелинейном контуре с емкостью p–n перехода

46

Г. Ш. Кеванишвили

О существовании предельного цикла в некоторых автоколебательных системах.

11 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

А. М. [illegible]

Новые способы спектральной модуляции и синхронного детектирования

М. Е. Жаботинский,
Ю. Л. Свердлов

Многокаскадные умножители частоты

Ю. Л. [illegible]

Об одном способе [illegible] возбудителя

В. А. Ханов

О комбинационных продуктах в преобразователе частоты.

11 июня
(с 18 до 22 часов)

47

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-12 June, 1959

SANKIN, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; TRUNOV, Vadim Ivanovich. Prinimali uchastiye: TIMOFEYEVA, G.Ya.; KHANOV, B.A.; SAVITSKIY, B.I.. BORISOV, G.B., otv.red.; VORONOVA, A.I., red.; MARKOCH, K.G., tekhn.red.

[Principles of technical planning of transmitting networks for television and shortwave F.M.broadcasting; information manual] Printsipy tekhnicheskogo planirovaniia peredaiushchikh setei televizionnogo i UKV ChM veshchaniia; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1960. 93 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Sankin, Trunov).
(Radio, Shortwave--Transmitters and transmission)
(Television broadcasting)

21327
S/106/60/000/010/002/006
A055/A033

9.3220
9.3270

AUTHOR: Khanov, B. A.

TITLE: Spectra of signals subjected to frequency conversion.

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 10, 1960, 14 - 20

TEXT: The object of the present article is to analyse the possible spectrum-distortions (due to combination frequencies) in frequency converters, in the case of the oscillations of the converted signal having a spectrum of fixed width. For this analysis, the author imagines an idealized frequency converter, defined as a multipolar non-linear system with two inputs and one output, and characterized by the following properties: a) - When a purely harmonic (sinusoidal) oscillation is applied to any of the inputs of the converter, any multiple harmonics of the input frequency may appear at its output. b) - When two purely harmonic oscillations are applied to the converter inputs, any multiple harmonics of both input frequencies, as well as their sum- or difference combinations (combination frequencies) may appear at the converter output. c) -

Card 1/4

Spectra of signals subjected ....

The amplitudes of the oscillations appearing at the output can be as small as equivalent to the absence of an effect of the filtering circuit on the spectral composition of the output signal. The author first shows the necessity of studying the conditions under which takes place a superposition of combination spectra of the input signal and of the harmonics of the heterodyne upon the output spectrum of the signal. The very existence of the image or mirror bands suggests that, in an idealized converter, the number of combination bands is unlimited. The author groups all the imaginable combination interferences occuring at any given operating conditions of a frequency converter into the three following classes: 1) The first class of interferences occurs if the harmonics of the heterodyne get, simultaneously, both directly into the output band and into all the other combination bands without exception. 2) - The second class of interferences occurs when the m-th harmonic of the input signal gets into the output band either directly or as a difference product of twoo harmonics of the same signal the orders of which differ by m. 3) - The third (and more general) class of interferences occurs when the m-th harmonic of the input signal gets into the n-th combination band (and in a particular

Spectra of signals subjected ....

case, into the input band itself, if this band exceeds an octave). Having made this classification, the author establishes the frequency correlations at which interferences of each class occur. These correlations take the form of the following double inequalities:

$$ma - B_0 \leq nc \leq mb - A_0 \qquad (4)$$

and

$$ma + A_0 \leq nc \leq mb + B_0 \qquad (5)$$

where a and b are the lower and upper limits of the input signal spectral band, c is the fixed heterodyne frequency, and A_0 and B_0 the extreme frequencies of the output band. The author also draws up a comprehensive table grouping these frequency correlations and covering the three classes of interferences. This table comprises eight particular cases and the corresponding double inequalities. To give a still clearer picture of the results obtained by him, the author finally sets up two nomograms making it possible to detect the presence of one or another combination product at any

Spectra of signals subjected ....

operating conditions of the idealized frequency converter. With the aid of these nomograms, it is possible to foresee the appearance of combination products and even, sometimes, to choose more favourable operating conditions of the frequency converter, or to take steps with a view to reducing the amplitude of the combination oscillations. The author's method, and his nomograms in particular, may prove very useful in some practical designs and calculations. There are 10 figures. 2 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language publication reads: Weaver, "A third method of generation and detection of single-sideband signals", Proc. IRE, vol. 44, No. 12, 1956.

SUBMITTED: March 23, 1960

Card 4/4

KHANOV, F., inzh.

Rubber instead of wood for linings. Mast.ugl. 9 no.4:23 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:11)
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)
(Hoisting machinery)

KHANOV, F., inzhener.

The membrane on depth pumps. Mast.ugl. 5 no.3:22 Mr '56.
(Mine pumps) (MLRA 9:7)

KHANOV, F., inzhener.

New displacement pump. Mast.ugl. 5 no.10:25 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Mine pumps)

Khanov, F.F.

IVANTSOV, V.V., gornyy inzhener-elektromekhanik; KHANOV, F.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BABAK, G.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOLYSHKIN, O.M., aspirant; IVANOV, G.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZHUMAKHOV, I.M., dotsent.

Ways of improving pumping installations and main ventilation fans for the mining industry; discussion of I.M. Zhumakhov's article. Gor.zhur. no.12:36-40 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Unipromed (for Ivantsov). 2.Vsesoyuznyy ugol'nyy institut (for Khanov and Kolyshkin) 3. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk USSR (for Babak) 4.Molotovskiy gornyy institut (for Ivanov) 5.Moskovskiy gornyy institut (for Zhumakhov).
(Mine pumps) (Mine ventilation)

KHANOV, F., inzh.

Pump for water removal holes. Mast. ugl. 7 no.9:19 S '58.
(Mine pumps) (MIRA 11:10)

KHANOV, F.F., inzh.

Pumping out water in stages from deep holes. Nauch. trudy Tul. gor. inst. no.4:210-213 '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Mine drainage)

KHANOV, F.F., inzh.

Analysis of certain problems of main and sectional mine drainage in Moscow Basin coal mines. Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek. i gor. elektromekh. no.44:105-109 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

KHANOV, F.F., inzh.

Determining the capacity of a receiving drainage pump by automated pumping machinery. Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek. i gor. elektromekh. no.44:155-157 '62.

(MIRA 17:9)

FATKULLHAYEV, I.; KHANOV, M.

Effect of strophanthin K on some factors of blood coagulation. Trudy Inst. kraev. eksper. med. no.5:169-172 '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

KHANOV, M.T.

Coagulability of the blood and the time of recalcification following the injection of strophanthin K. Vop.biol.i kraev.med. no.3: 241-242 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(BLOOD—COAGULATION) (STROPHANTHIN)

KHANOV, R. A.

Vsesoyuznoye ob"yedinennoye soveshchaniye po avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v mashinostroyenii i avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu v promyshlennosti. 3d, Moscow, 1959

Elektroprivod i avtomatizatsiya promyshlennykh ustanovok; trudy soveshchaniya (Electric Drive and Automation in Industrial Systems; Transactions of the Conference) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 470 p. 11,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: I.I. Petrov, A.A. Sirotin, and M.G. Chilikin; Eds.: I.I. Sud, and E.F. Silayev; Tech. Eds.: K.P. Voronin, and G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The collection of reports is intended for the scientific and technical personnel of scientific research institutes, plants and schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports submitted by scientific workers at plants, scientific institutes and schools of higher education at the third Joint All-Union Conference on the Automation of Industrial Processes in Machine Building and Automated Electric Drives in Industry held in Moscow on May 12-16, 1959. The Conference was called by the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Commission USSR), the GNTK SSSR, the Gosudarstvennyy Komitet po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee on Automation and Machine Building) and the Natsional'nyy Komitet SSSR po avtomaticheskomu upravleniyu (USSR National Committee on Automatic Controls) and prepared by the Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet po avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu (Scientific and Technical Committee on Automated Electric Drives), the MEI (Moscow Institute of Energetics), the VNIIEM, the IAT (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Instituta mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Commission on the Technology of Machine Building of the Institute of Science of Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR). It was the purpose of the Editorial Board to arrange the reports in a way which would ensure a relatively systematic presentation of theoretical and practical problems relating to electric drives and automatic controls of industrial mechanisms used in various branches of industry. Basic problems of automated electric drive and their solution are outlined. The book also contains articles on electric machinery and means of automation. Considerable attention is paid to noncontact automatic control systems, including systems with semiconductor devices and magnetic amplifiers, and to computers intended both for the analysis and the synthesis of linear and nonlinear automatic regulation and control systems. Reports already published in journals or official publications have been considerably abbreviated; those which have appeared in volume 7 of NII EP transactions or in the journal "Elektrichestvo" are marked with an asterisk. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the papers.

PART I. GENERAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ELECTRIC DRIVE AND AUTOMATION OF CONTROL

KHANOV, S.

Some results of bituminological examinations of rocks from red beds of Cheleken. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.3:87-89 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Cheleken Peninsula--Rocks, Sedimentary)
(Bitumen)

KHANOV, S., Cand of Geol - Min Sci -- (diss) "Conditions of the Petroleum and Ozecerite Deposits on the Cheleken Peninsula in Regard to the Features of Geological Structure and Environmental Lithology," Baku, 1959, 18 pp (Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR. Institute of Geology im I. M. Gubkin. Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR. Institute of Geology) (KL, 7-60, 107)

KHANOV, S.

New data on the tectonics of the Cheleken deposit. Uch.zap. AGU. Geol.-geog.ser. no.6:69-76 '59. (MIRA 15:9)
(Cheleken Peninsula—Geology, Structural)

ESENOV, M.; KHANOV, S.; TEGELEKOV, K.; BEKMURADOV, N.

"Geology and oil-and-gas deposits of Southwest Turkmenistan."

report submitted for 22nd Sess, Intl Geological Cong, New Delhi, 14-22 Dec 1964.

KHANOV, S.

Some characteristics of the distribution of oil and ozocerite in the Cheleken Peninsula. Trudy Inst. geol. AN Turk. SSR 3: 159-172 '60. (MIRA 16:1)

(Cheleken Peninsula—Petroleum geology)
(Cheleken Peninsula—Ozocerite)

SMIRNOV, L.N., glav. red.; KHANOV, S., red.; KALUGIN, P.I., red.; MASHRYKOV, K.K., red.; MAMEDOV, Kh.M., red.; [illegible]OV, G.I., red.; ROZYYEVA, T.R., red.; MAYOROVA, Yu.M., red.izd-va; IVONT'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the geology of Turkmenia] Voprosy geologii Turkmenii. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo AN Turkmenskoi SSR, 1963. 146 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, Ashkhabad. Institut geologii.
(Turkmenistan--Geology)

KHANOV, V.

Kinematicheskoye resheniye trexchlennogo uravneniya. Trudy matem. in-ta im. steklova, 20 (1947), 131-133.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1117-1947.
edited by Jurosh, A. G.,
Markushevich, A. L.
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

KHANOVA, I.R.

20

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5685

Fridlyander, I. N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and B. I. Matveyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, eds.

Teploprochnyy material iz spechennoy alyuminiyevoy pudry [SAP]; sbornik statey (Heat-Resistant Material From Baked Aluminum Powder [SAP]; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961. 122 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,550 copies printed.

Reviewers: M. F. Bazhenov, Engineer, and M. Yu. Bal'shin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: M. A. Bochvar, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: S. I. Vinogradskaya; Tech. Ed.: V. I. Oreshkina; Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE : This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers and engineers in the institute and plant laboratories of the metallurgical and machine-building industry; it may also be useful to instructors and advanced students.

COVERAGE: The 12 articles contain the results of research on the structure, properties, and manufacture of semifinished products

Card 1/5

Heat-Resistant Material From (Cont.) SOV/5685

from sintered aluminum powder. The technology for the manufacture of aluminum powder and briquets is described as are sintering processes, and pressing, rolling, drawing, and sheet-stamping methods. The dependence of the properties of semifinished products on the aluminum-oxide content of the powder, on the degree of hot and cold deformation, and on the stresses of pressing is investigated. Also investigated are the mechanical and corrosive properties of semifinished products, the mechanism of hardening of sintered aluminum powder, the reasons for blister formation, and the possibility of recrystallization. Data on sintered aluminum alloys are included. No personalities are mentioned. References in the form of footnotes accompany the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/5

JA/wrc/jw
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S/123/61/000/020/010/035
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Mateveyev, B. I., Davydova, N. A., Khanova, I. R.

TITLE: Investigating the effect of the degree of deformation on the properties and structure of pressed semifinished products and cold-rolled sheet from sintered aluminum powder (SAP)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 20, 1961, 17-18, abstract 20A128 (V sb. "Teploprochn. material iz spechen. alyumin. pudry [SAP]". Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 59-65)

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of tho degree of deformation on the mechanical properties of pressed bars from АПС-2 (APS-2)(14.5% Al_2O_3) grade aluminum powder. The effect of the degree of cold deformation on the sheet structure was studied on the САП-1 (SAP-1) grade containing 10% Al_2O_3. It was found that, the degree of deformation being raised from 50 to 80%, σ_b and δ of the bars pressed at 400°C, increase, while σ_b insignificantly decreases if the degree of deformation exceeds 80%. An analogous regularity can be observed when the specimens are tested at 500°C. The maximum degree of cold deformation of sheets containing 10% Al_2O_3 amounts to 55 - 65%; a further increase of the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4012719 S/2981/63/000/002/0098/0104

AUTHOR: Matveyev, B. I.; Khanova, I. R. Shchedrin, Ye. I.

TITLE: Techniques for stamping parts from SAP

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy. Sbornik statey, no. 2. Spechennyye splavy. Moscow, 1963, 98-104

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, sintered aluminum powder, sintered aluminum, aluminum powder, SAP, SAP pressing, SAP stamping, SAP forging

ABSTRACT: In comparison with the common stressed aluminum alloys, SAP has lower plasticity at room temperature. At 450-570C, however, it is quite suitable for pressure working. The present authors therefore investigated the possibility of both hammer forging and high temperature pressing for the manufacture of SAP parts of various types. Pistons were made on a hammer forge from either briquets, sintered blanks or pressed rods (all made from aluminum powder containing 7-10% Al_2O_3) and tested for their structure and mechanical properties. The best results were obtained with pressed rods. Briquets should not be used since, due to their low plasticity, it is impossible to obtain high-quality parts in open dies even if an aluminum shell is used. Parts made of sintered blanks containing not over 9% Al_2O_3 had the best mechanical properties. The successful manufacture of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4012719

compressor blades from heated Al powder containing 7-8% Al_2O_3 on a press is also described. "D. M. Likhosherstov, I. I. Shekhtman and N. N. Aper'yanova also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 13Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

[illegible]

COUNTRY : [illegible]
CATEGORY : Forestry. Forest [illegible]

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 14 1959, No. 63231

AUTHOR : [illegible]
INST. : [illegible]
TITLE : [illegible] of [illegible] on the [illegible] of root systems of [illegible] seedlings

ORIG. PUB. : Zap. Khar'kovsk. s.-kh. in-ta, [illegible], 14(51), [illegible]

ABSTRACT : For 50 days (from February 26 to April 1[illegible]), under laboratory conditions, the action of water solutions of heteroauxins at concentrations of 0.1-0.05-0.01-0.005-0.001-0.0005, and 0.0001 % was tested on year-old seedlings of [illegible] oak [Q. robur L. or Q. pedunculata Ehrh.], short-leaved maple, forest apple and wild pear. The seedling roots after trimming were treated in the solution for 24 hours and raised in large vegetative pots filled with washed river sand at a constant moisture of 60 % of total field capacity. Most effective for root formation but with negative effect on shoot development was the 0.1 % dose. At the 0.01 % concentration, the mass and growth in length of the roots increased 2-4 times

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 14 1959, No. 63231

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : for all species, the growth of shoots also increased, and bark injury was not observed; the 0.01 % dose is the acknowledged optimum. The seedlings of different species reacted differently to the treatment with heteroauxin. The root growth of oak increased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ times with very weak concentrations of the solution; at a concentration of 0.1 the growth of oak shoots was more inhibited than was the case for other species. For maple seedlings the process of root formation changed only at a concentration of 0.1 % and was weaker than for other species. Apple and pear reacted especially strongly to treatment with a 0.1 % concentration; however, alterations of the root

CARD: 2/3

KROTKOV, F.G.,redaktor; LEBEDINSKIY, A.V.,redaktor; IGNAT'YEV, A.I., redaktor; LANDAU, S.P.,redaktor; KHANOVA, T.M.,redaktor; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S.,tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Abstracts of reports at the conference on late sequelae of affections caused by ionizing radiation] Referaty dokladov na konferentsii po otdalennym posledstviiam porazhenii, vyzvannykh vozdeistviem ioniziruiushchei radiatsii. Pod red. F. G. Krotkova, A.V. Lebedinskogo, A.I. Ignat'eva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 82 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet meditsinskoy radiologii. (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KHANOVA, T.M., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Course of lectures for mothers; 12 lectures] Kurs lektsii dlia materei; 12 lektsii. Izd.3. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry, Medgiz, 1958. 254 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

FRANK, G.M., prof., otv.red.; VARSHAVER, G.S., dotsent, zamestitel' otv. red. (Moskva); GALANIN, N.F., prof., red. (Leningrad); DANTSIG, N.M., prof., red. (Moskva); LAZAREV, D.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red. (Leningrad); SOKOLOV, M.V., prof., red. (Moskva); SKOBELEV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red. (Moskva); LANDAU-TYLKINA, S.P., red.; KHANOVA, T.M., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Ultraviolet radiation; sources, measurement, hygienic and therapeutic use] Ul'trafioletovoe izluchenie; istochniki, izmerenie, gigienicheskoe i lechebno-profilakticheskoe primenenie. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1958. 298 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Frank, Galanin).
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS)

BARTEL'S, A.V.; GRANAT, N.Ye.; NOGINA, O.P.; SALGANNIK, G.M. [deceased]; SMIRNOV, G.I.; STEPANOV, L.G.; KHANOVA, T.M., red.; YANKELEVICH, Ye.I., red.; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Lecture course for pregnant women] Kurs lektsii dlia beremennykh zhenshchin. Pod red. L.G.Stepanova. Izd.3. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 231 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (for all except Khanova, Yankelevich, Gaberland). 2. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (for Stepanov).
(PRENATAL CARE)

TSEYTLIN, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich; KHANOVA, T.M., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Physical development of children and adolescents] Fizicheskoe razvitie detei i podrostkov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 203 p. (MIRA 17:3)

*

KHANOVICH, I. G.

"The Maneuvering of Ships," Voyenizdat, 1945

KHANOVICH, I. G.

Khanovich, I. G. "Theoretical study of a set period of circulation," Trudy Vses. nauch. inzh.-tekhn. o-va sudostroyeniya, Vol. V, Issue 4, 1948, pp. 97-135

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

GUNDOBIN, Anatoliy Andrianovich; CHASHKOV, Mikhail Timofeyevich; KHANOVICH, I.G., nauchnyy red.; KLIORINA, T.A., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Improving the stability of ships being re-equipped] Uluchshenie ostoichivosti pereoboruduemykh sudov. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1961. 69 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Stability of ships)

KHANOVICH, I.G., ZVEZDNYY, A.M., otv. red.; GAL'CHINSKAYA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Potential interference rejection of telecommunication systems] Potentsial'naia pomekhoustoichivost' sistem sviazi; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-t sviazi, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Telecommunication) (Information theory)

ACCESSION NR: AP4037398 S/0106/64/000/005/0022/0028

AUTHOR: Khanovich, I. G.

TITLE: Optimum number of signal positions in the FM communication system using the storage method

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 5, 1964, 22-28

TOPIC TAGS: telegraphy, frequency manipulation, storage telegraphy system, telegraphy reliability

ABSTRACT: With a fixed signal duration τ, an increase in the number of positions m results in a higher speed of information transmission: $c^{(1)} = \frac{\log_2 m}{\tau}$. However, according to V. A. Kotel'nikov's formula, this also results in a higher noise vulnerability of the system. The storage method while increasing the signal duration to $T = n\tau$, where n is the number of signal repetitions, with fixed m, decreases the speed of information transmission and substantially increases the communication reliability. In this case, with an independent detection of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037398

frequency from each realization of the signal, the noise immunity will be $P^{(n)} = (P^{(1)})^n$, where $P^{(1)}$ is the probability of error in receiving a single signal, i.e., without the storage method. The optimum number of positions m and the corresponding number n of signal repetitions are determined (formula 25) which ensures a maximum information-transmission speed $c = \frac{\log_2 m}{n\tau}$ with a specified probability of distorted reception and fixed Q/σ and τ. "... the author uses the opportunity to thank A. M. Zayezdny*y for his valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 40 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi im. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevicha (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute of Communications)

SUBMITTED: 22Nov63 DATE ACQ: 09Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZAYEZDNYY, A.M.; FERSMAN, B.A., retsenzent; KHANOVICH, I.G., red.

[Principles of statistical radio engineering; a manual (chapters 3-6)] Osnovy statisticheskoi radiotekhniki; uchebnoe posobie (par.3-6). Leningrad, Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-t sviazi, 1964. 104 p. (MIRA 18:8)

ZAYEZDNYY, A.M.; KHANOVICH, I.G.

Comparative characteristics of communication systems. Elektrosviaz' 19 no.4:1-8 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 3003-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2

ACCESSION NR: AP5020884 UR/0106/65/000/0007/0013
621.391.177 44
B

AUTHOR: Khanovich, I. G.; Bondarev, B. N. 44,55 44,55

TITLE: Determining the optimal number of phase-quantization intervals in a phase-shift-keying system with storage

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 8, 1965, 7-13

TOPIC TAGS: telegraphy, phase-shift keying 3,44,55

ABSTRACT: A theoretical analysis is presented of the optimal number of positions of the multipositional signal which ensures maximum speed of information transmission for a specified noise immunity of the system. Curves of f(m) are plotted for various Q/σ , where m is the number of quantization intervals and Q/σ characterizes the signal-to-noise ratio. This approximate formula is given for the probability of signal distortion when the optimal number of quantization intervals is employed: $P_{иск} = \left\{2V\left(\frac{\sqrt{1.5Q}}{\sigma}\right)\right\}^n$ where n is the number of repetitions of the signal. This project was "under the direction of A. M. Zayezdnyy whom the authors wish to thank.". Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 36 formulas, and 1 table. 44,55

Card 1/2

L 3003-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020884 0

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 hd

KHANOVICH, I.G.

Separation of harmonic components. Radiotekhnika 20 no. 12: 2-7 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrozvyazi imeni Popova.

L 24277-66 EWT(d)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6005253 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/H014/H014

AUTHORS: Khanovich, I. G.; Yanovskiy, G. G.

TITLE: Methods of separating hidden periodicities

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9Zh116

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, vyp. 1, 1964, 14-34

TOPIC TAGS: detection probability, periodic function, harmonic analysis

ABSTRACT: A review is presented of several methods for separating "hidden periodicities," i.e., for determining the number n and all the parameters a_i, ω_i, and α_i of the harmonic components of the function

$$S(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \sin(\omega_i t + \alpha_i),$$

specified in a sufficiently large interval (0, T) in either tabular or graphic form. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 12, 09

Card 1/1 dda

L 33445-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2

ACC NR: AR6012293 SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/010/A007/A007

AUTHOR: Zayezdnyy, A. M.; Khanovich, I. G.

TITLE: Theory of self-organizing communication systems

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 10A49

REF SOURCE: Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyazi SSSR, vyp. 22, 1964, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: communication system, signal noise separation

ABSTRACT: Principal solutions are set forth of some problems of the general theory of self-organizing communication systems which are broken into two groups: (a) a signal-type self-organization where the most noise-immune signals are selected for various types of noise and (b) a weight-function self-organization where the signal-noise separation is performed by auxiliary signals produced by the receiver (the shape of these signals depends on the type of noise). Optimal signals with a specified set of alphabets or with an alphabet formation are determined. Signal detection by means of a weight function is considered. It is stated that, in principle, the above systems can be synthesized and must include high-speed special computers. Bibliography of 4 titles. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 17, 09

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.391.19

L 33588-66 EWT(d)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6016267 SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/011/A001/A001

AUTHOR: Khanovich, I. G.

TITLE: Separation of hidden periodicities in the case of nearly equal frequencies

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11Zh126

REF SOURCE: Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyazi SSSR, vyp. 24, 1965, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: periodic function, periodic system, frequency characteristic

ABSTRACT: The problem considered deals with separation of hidden periodicities of the function

$$S(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \sin(\omega_i t + \alpha_i),$$

i.e., determination of the number n and of the parameters α_i, ω_i, and a_i. It is assumed that the frequencies ω_i are not multiples of one another and are relatively close to one another. It is shown that for an effective solution of the problem it is possible to use the method of repeated differentiation, considered earlier (RZhFiz, 1965, 9Zh116). [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 12

Card 1/1

L 08444-67 EWT(d)

L 08444-67

ACC NR: AR6019066

ed modulation function with simultaneous phase modulation. The length of the interval between the extrema of the derivative function determines the difference between the desired frequencies and the shape of the curve provides the possibility for finding the amplitudes and the phases of the harmonics. 3 references. E. P.

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6019066 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/H013/H013

AUTHOR: Khanovich, I. G.

TITLE: Selection of latent characteristics in the case of adjacent frequencies or damping factors

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7Zh91

REF SOURCE: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, vyp. 2, 1965, 73-82

TOPIC TAGS: harmonic analysis, frequency characteristic, numeric solution, damping factor

ABSTRACT: An illustration is given of the use of the method proposed by the author (RZhFiz, 1965, IIZh 126) to disclose the latent periodicities in the case of adjacent frequencies. The possibility of extending this process for the analysis of the sum of three harmonic components is also shown. Furthermore, a method is proposed to determine the numerical characteristics of the sum of two exponential functions with sufficiently close damping factors. [Translation of article] [GC]
SUB CODE: 12/

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6033797 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/H013/H013

AUTHOR: Khanovich, I. G.

TITLE: Selection of latent characteristics in the case of adjacent frequencies or damping factors

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7Zh91

REF SOURCE: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, vyp. 2, 1965, 73-82

TOPIC TAGS: harmonic analysis, frequency characteristic, numeric solution, damping factor

ABSTRACT: An illustration is given of the use of the method proposed by the author (RZhFiz, 1965, IIZh 126) to disclose the latent periodicities in the case of adjacent frequencies. The possibility of extending this process for the analysis of the sum of three harmonic components is also shown. Furthermore, a method is proposed to determine the numerical characteristics of the sum of two exponential functions with sufficiently close damping factors. [Translation of article] [GC]

SUB CODE: 12/

Card 1/1

KHANOVICH, M. G. PA 37/49T17

USSR/Engineering Jul/Aug 48
Turbines, Steam
Bearings

"The Problem of Calculating Guide Bearings," M. G. Khanovich, Cand Tech Sci, 1¼ pp

"Kotloturbostroy" No 4

Khanovich wrote article on this subject, published in "Vest Metalloprom" No 4, 1937. Article was criticized by Prof M. I. Vanovskiy in his book, "Steam Turbine Parts - Design and Strength Calculations." Subject letter to editor is Khanovich's reply.

FDB 37/49T17

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4320

Khanovich, Miron Grigor'yevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Opory zhidkostnogo treniya i kombinirovannyye (Fluid Friction Bearings and Combined Bearings) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 271 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: I. Ya. Al'shits, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and I.A. Toder, Engineer; Ed.: S.G. Karatyshkin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: V.P. Vasil'yeva; Tech. Ed.: P.S. Frumkin; Managing Ed. for Literature on Design and Operation of Machines (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): F.I. Fetisov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical workers of machine-construction plants, design offices, and for scientific workers of scientific research institutes.

COVERAGE: The book presents elementary theory, calculating methods, and design fundamentals for sliding bearings and sliding guiding ways. Combined sliding and ball bearings, and combined guiding ways are briefly treated in the last part of the

Card 1/7

book. Details on the design of support and thrust bearings and guiding ways with fluid friction are given and principles of hydrostatic, hydrodynamic and combined designs are presented. The book also discusses support bearings of infinite and finite length, taking into account direction of the load, characteristics of working surface and the supply of the lubricant at one or more points of the sliding surface. Some consideration is given to oil-heat balance, regime of scarce lubrication, and the relationship of viscosity and temperature. No personalities are methioned. There are 47 references: 29 Soviet, 13 German, 4 English, and 1 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Card 2/7

KHANOVITS, P. G.

"Why Ships Float," Naval Fleet, Naval Military Publishing House, 1940.

OGANESYAN, A.B.; KHANOYAN, A.G.

Materials on the study of weeds in fields of the Dimitrov Collective Farm (village of Oshakan) in Ashtarak District, Armenian S.S.R. Nauch. trudy Erev. un. 54 pt.1:95-111 '56. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra morfologii i sistematiki rasteniy.
(Ashtarak District--Weeds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721730008-3"

57-28-3-6/33

AUTHORS: Khansevarov, R. Yu., Ryvkin, S. M., Ageyeva, I. N.

TITLE: On the Dependence of the Width of the Forbidden Zone on the Composition of Solid CdS-CdSe-Solutions (O zavisimosti shiriny zapretnoy zony ot sostava v tverdykh rastvorakh CdS-CdSe)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp.480-483 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors here give the results of the investigation made on the modifications of the limits of long waves absorption and photoelectric effect as well as of the constant lattice with the modification of the composition of mixed polycrystalline CdS-CdSe-layers. On the basis of these investigations conclusions are drawn on the dependence of the width of the forbidden zone on the relation of the CdS- and CdSe-components in their solid solution. It is shown that the constant lattices monotonously change with the increase in CdSe-content in the initial mixture. It can be assumed that in mixed

Card 1/2

On the Dependence of the Width of the Forbidden Zone on the Composition of Solid CdS-CdSe-Solutions

CdS-CdSe crystals the Vegard rule (Reference 4) is satisfied, i.e. that a linear dependence between the constant lattice and the composition is observed. From the data obtained here follows that CdS and CdSe form a continuous series of solid exchange-solutions. It is shown that with the increase of CdSe-content in the layer a monotonous shift of the curve of photoconductivity to the long wave side is observed. It is further shown that on a modification of the composition of the solid CdS-CdSe-solution a monotonous modification of the width of the forbidden zone occurs. In contrast to the solid Ge-Si-solutions this dependence is almost linear. V. S. Maydzinskiy and L. P. Bogomazov helped in the work. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, AN SSSR (Leningrad Physical-Technical Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 21, 1957

Card 2/2 1. Cadmium-selenium-sulfur systems---Lattices 2. Cadmium-selenium-sulfur systems---Properties

AUTHORS: Ryvkin, S. M., Khansevarov, R. Yu. 57-28-5-2/36

TITLE: On the Influence of Surface Treatment of Semiconductors on the Magnitude and the Spectral Distribution of Photoconductivity (O vliyanii obrabotki poverkhnosti poluprovodnikov na velichinu i spektral'noye raspredeleniye fotoprovodimosti)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 5, pp. 925-931 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that the spectral distribution of photoconductivity in numerous photoconductors exhibits an important property in the range of auto absorption: the photoconduction takes place only at the edge of the absorption band and is missing in its interior. In the present paper the authors investigated the extremely strong influence of some types of "treatment" of the surface of CdS and Cu_2O on the magnitude and the spectral distribution of photoconductivity. The influence of a treatment on the photoconductivity of the crystal surface was investigated by means of an intensive electron bombardment, heating in a

Card 1/4

vacuum and in air, as well as by means of a short exposure to a gas discharge. The results of the investigations apparently permit to draw the following conclusions: The strong photosensitivity at the surface as well as a strong dependence of the sensitivity on the treatment of the surface are determined by the strong influence of the recombination processes near the surface. These recombination processes can influence the photoconductivity and modify the phenomenological emission. (fenomenologicheskiy vykhod). As an increase of photoconductivity is accompanied by an increase of dark conductivity, it can be assumed, that the investigated kinds of treatment primarily influence the magnitude and the sign of the zonal curvature near the surface. Th xperiments conducted, however, cannot furnish a basis for the evaluation of particular features of the mechanism. The rôle of the recombination processes at the surface is well investigated in germanium, silicon and similar substances, where the determination of carriers not in equilibrium is only possible after a special

treatment of the surface. It appears, that the recombination processes also play an important rôle in other semiconductors. The experiments also proved the necessity of new effective methods for the cleaning of the surfaces of the semiconductors. This would presumably make it possible to increase the photosensitivity of numerous substances, which in spite of their strong absorption are considered not photosensitive or only weakly sensitive. Therefore the experimental results verify the fact, that the two basic anomalies in photoconductivity - the "inactive" absorption of light in some substances as well as the reduction of photoconductivity in the depth of the absorption band - can to a considerable degree be explained by one cause, that is to say by intensive recombination-type processes, which are considerably intensified near the surface. The authors express their gratitude to the student of Leningrad State University

On the Influence of Surface Treatment of Semiconductors on the Magnitude and the Spectral Distribution of Photoconductivity 57-28-5-2/36

I. A. Dunayev for valuable help in the measurements.

Appendix: As a conclusion, a short report is given on the possible influence of sample shape of the semiconductors with low conductivity (i. g. CdS etc.) on the experimental results concerning their electrical properties.

There are 9 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Physico-technical Institute, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1957

1. Semiconductors--Photoconductivity

Card 4/4